AND FRANKLIN.

non in the Rear.

ence.

BY CAPT. FRANK SWIGART.

[An Address Delivered Before Logansport

(Ind.) Post.]

men-would be forgotten-lost, and not

come after of the dangers that beset them.

tained similar views that the best way to

counteract the French and Austrian influ-

ORGANIZING THE EXPEDITION.

There was also the First Division, Nine-

under the command of Brig.-Gen. Emory,

reporting for duty 7,000 men. These bri-

a division of cavalry, commanded by Brig.-

THE PLAN OF THE CAMPAIGN

force ascending that river, under the com-

mand of Maj.-Gen. A. J. Smith. But Gen.

Franklin, with his usual blundering and

Alexandria of 34,200 men and 90 guns, sup-

ported by a gunboat flect of 15 ironelads

I have been thus particular in detailing

what forces were engaged in this expedition

under Gen. Banks that all may thoroughly

understand the situation at that time. You

must also recollect that the soldiers and

officers comprising this army, Banks and

To oppose this force the rebels had about

30,000 men, with 70 guns. This force of

Confederates was commanded by Gen. Kirby

Smith, assisted by Gens. Taylor and Greene.

and was composed of about equal numbers

feet deep, in the bottom of which is a small | vance to their aid, and the nearest of those

Admiral David D. Porter.

Banks had to do the work with.

Dwight and McMillin and Col. Benedict.

men and 50 guns.

power in Texas.

expedition determined on.

is painted red and has both inside and out

"ON SUNDAY

the Zocala. You pay 121 cents for a chair,

and sit and watch the people go by. The

ladies take but little exercise. They wear

high-heeled shoes, much too short, although

they really have very small feet. The men,

too, wear very short shoes. The most im-

possible and ridiculous colors are worn.

who made such a handsome figure on those

saddles would be put to sorry plight in an

peace, as they carry carbines and sabers.

Some of the handsomes, carriages are drawn

niest kind of a way.

A PEON'S HOUSE

"The shops-most of them-look very | mented his garden with a number of pretty

much like French shops. Almost all the designs, composed of broken crockery and

traders there are German or French. In the glass. One piece of his handiwork particu-

Portales the men sit in little places some- larly worthy of notice was a little chapel,

thing like boxes, where they can reach which was exquisitely constructed and beau-

around for articles called for by their cus- tifully ornamented. While in the City of

tomers without moving. A staple commo- Mexico we went up the canal, La Viga, to

Mexican dollar is worth about 85 cents. The We were poled up in an aquatic vehicle.

rate of wages is exceedingly low-from 25 something like a scow. While on this ex-

to 35 cents per day being considered good | pedition we had a real Mexican dinner.

think he is acting very handsomely towards | taste this dish, as the smell was quite enough

him. The poor Mexican can live on almost for me. After that, eggs were brought on

nothing. They only have one real meal a in the form of omelets. Then we had duck.

day. In the morning they have a cup of which was brought in with the head and

coffee and a biscuit, in the middle of the feet on. No carving-knife was used, but the

THE FAMED FLOATING GARDENS.

woman who served as tore the bird to pieces

with her fingers. Fortugately her hands

were very clean. We expressed a desire for

some vegetables, and a man was brought

right in from the street, who supplied us

with lettuce, radishes, etc. One dish

we had was made of chile and corn,

cooked in a corn-husk. We had very deli-

cious candied fruits for dessert. Just as we

finished dinner we heard some music out-

sent for. There were five of them, and

ment has 15 strings. The music was pleas-

"I omitted to mention before a peculiarity

of the gentlemen who ride on the Pasco.

ant, but the singing bad in the extreme.

City of Mexico.

some beautiful carving.

"TO CARE FOR HIM WHO HAS BORNE THE BATTLE, AND FOR HIS WIDOW AND ORPHANS."

A Tour to the Halls of the Monte-

A LADY'S OBSERVATIONS.

Costumes, Customs and Man-

ners of the People.

A PICTURESQUE NATION.

The Legend of St. Mary of Guadalupe.

It was the good fortune of the Embassafor of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE to meet in a Washington parlor a young lady whose powers of observation and faculty of describ- you?" ing what she has observed have given her a national reputation as the first of bright and interesting conversionalists. Wherever she goes an eager audience gathers to enjoy her vivid, breezy picturing of such things as have passed under her comprehensive vision.

Mexico, I understand," said THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE'S Embassador. "Yes," she replied, "and a most interesting

"You have just returned from a tour to

and delightful trip it was, too." "What route did you travel?"

"We went first to New Orleans, and thence to El Paso, which is the northern gate to Mexico. By the way, you pronounce the Land of the Aztees 'Me-hee-co.'"

"El Paso is on the American side of the Rio Grande, isn't it?"

"Yes, and it's a thoroughly live American town. You cross the river to Paso del Norte, and pass at once into another atmosphere. It is very much as if you had stept directly into the Orient."

"You have traveled extensively in the East, have you not?"

MEXICAN COSTUMES.

"Yes, and Paso del Norte recalled very vividly the Oriental towns. You see nothing but adobe houses and Mexican costumes." "What is the prevailing costume?"

"Of course, the upper classes dress as we lo, but among the lower classes the men wear trousers and shirt of white cotton, with serape and sombrero."

"What do the lower-class women wear?" "The women wear white waists, and zenerally low-neck and short sleeves. They also wear a rebosa,-a long cotton scarf,-which they throw around them, and in which they carry, in the most amazing manner, bundles, babies, etc. Sometimes they carry their babies on their backs, but they always carry them in the rebosa. Sometimes the baby is carried in front and a bundle behind, and rice versa. The great mystery about this rebosa is how it is fastened. No pin. button or hook is used, and it is fastened merely by some ingenious twist. The management of the garment is conducted with far more dexterity, and is quite as much of a feature of the Mexican woman as the use of the fan and the wearing of the mantilla by the Spanish and Peruvian

ladies."



WOMAN WEARING A REBOSA. "They do not affect shoes and stockings to

any great extent, apparently?"

"No; the men wear a kind of sandal but the women invariably go barefooted. The business of the men-peons, as they are called-about the towns is generally that of laborers, coarse mechanics and water-carriers. means hot waters, and some famous baths rich man will allow his son \$30 a month and made up into a kind of soup. I did not from their head, a broad strap or thong being placed round the forehead and sustaining the weight of the pitcher or jar, which hangs below the shoulders behind."

"What do they carry the water around for ?"

"Why, to sell, of course." "They use water strictly for culinary purposes in Mexican towns, I believe?"

PULQUE. "They certainly do, for they drink but little. The principal beverage of the lower classes is pulque, a liquor made from the century plant. It tastes something like cider, and is both white and red-the white is milky in appearance, while the red is of a light-rose color. It is sometimes, too, of a greenish hue, and the worst looking green I ever saw-thick and dirty looking. It is very intoxicating, and has the merit of being very cheap, as well."

"Cheaper than beer-two for five?" "Well, that I can hardly tell; but it must be an extremely low-priced drink, for it is

people is low in the extreme." and you told how the humbler people-the peons-dressed. There is a marked difference between their costume and that of the

upper classes, is there not?" "O, yes. The upper classes dress very

riding costume called a "charro suit," which is quite picturesque and striking. It consists of a sombrero, fine and costly as the owner's means will admit, a jacket, and a pair of trousers with buttons down the side. They fit as tight as the skin to below the knee, and then spring out until they are quite wide at the bottom. The rows of buttons are generally silver, but many are seen of horn. Sometimes the suits are quite gaudy in color, but the most customary are light brown and all shades of gray. The vests are quite high, and the coats or jackets are very short, and trimmed with the same kind of braid as that on the pantaloons. I saw many suits of light gray decorated with silver buttons that were really pretty and becoming."

"They ride a great deal down there, do they not?"

"O, yes; every man rides. He would ride for a drink of water-that is, if he drank

APPEARANCE OF THE PEOPLE. "How did the Mexican women strike

"As very plain. I think I could count all the handsome women I saw on my fingers.



A WATER CARRIER.

"The men are much better looking?" "The young ones ?-Yes."

"As the women are not good-looking to start with, I should suppose they don't improve with time?"

"No, indeed; they become exceedingly homely as they advance in years. They are inclined to get quite stout as age comes on." "How were you treated during your

"Very nicely, indeed. I was never treated better in all my life, anywhere. There was a little disposition to regard us as curiosities, but the people there are getting pretty well accustomed to American tourists. Before railroads became common, Americans were great curiosities, and treated as such to an annoying extent. The people-that is, the common people-were very much opposed to the railroads coming. They were superstitions about them, and would throw stones at the cars whenever they got a chance, much to the discomfort and danger of the occu-

THE RAILROADS.

"How are the railroad accommodations?" "Pretty good,-something like American railroads. The first-class cars are not upholstered, probably on account of insects. The seats are all of cane, and the cars divided into first, second, and third class. There are also plenty of Pullman sleepers. We traveled in a car of our own."

"How long were you in traveling from El Paso to the City of Mexico?"

"Three nights and two days." THE COUNTRY.

"What kind of country did you pass through after crossing the Rio Grande?" "Desert, with no kind of vegetation except the prickly pear. It was very hot and very dusty. We stopped on the way at some little town near where Gov. Shepherd's mines lie, and saw one of the trains come up loaded with ore. We then came to Zacatecas, which seemed, from the glance I got of it, to be a very pretty town. It is built in a narrow valley, and contains many handsome buildings. At the first glance all the buildings appeared to be composed of but one story. but when we got into the town we saw many quite pretentious buildings. The place had quite an Oriental appearance, and reminded me strongly of places I had seen in the East. The cathedral there is very beautiful. After we left Zacatecas we went to AGUAS CALIENTES.

It is a very nice, clean town. The name pay. But, then, money goes a long way. A The first course consisted of rice and onions, "Cleanliness is not a Mexican virtue, I

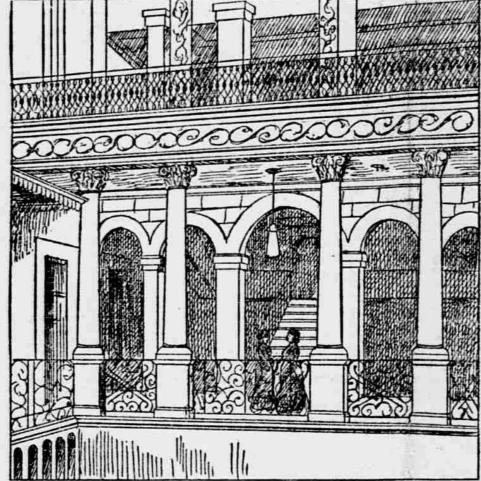


MEXICAN GENTLEMEN ON HORSEBACK.

"It is not among the people, but I must say the hotels are very clean. While there we went to look at the baths, which are horrible things there was the sacrificial stone, used in large quantities, and the pay of the | built on two sides of a square. There are | It has a hole in it, where they put the heart very pretty gardens around these baths, full "We were talking of clothes awhile ago, of tropical flowers and plants. On one side are the baths for single people, and on the other side the baths are large enough to accommodate four."

"What are the baths for?"

"Very favorably. When it was first built of Mexico to Chepultenec .- and that is when the ornaments were made of pure gold; then they pass a lady, in order to attract her atten-"They are baths-simply for washing. the gold was taken away and replaced by tion they make their horses go through a



INTERIOR OF A DWELLING.

exactly describe them,-but most dreadfully | baser metal. On the old site of the Temple uncomfortable. We saw, too, while here, of the Sun they have built a chapel, which women washing clothes at the river. They use large smooth stones instead of washboards. They kneel and rub the clothes on the stone. All the washing is done in this | the people turn out to hear the band play in

"Are these professional washwomen?" "I do not know. The clothes looked beautifully white. The houses at this place were mostly adobe and of a yellow color. We went from here to

THE CITY OF MEXICO."

"How did it impress you from the depot?" I saw one lady in a lavender and green "Very favorably. The depot is very hand- dress. On Sunday afternoon the great ome; but that is American. The first place drive is to Chepultepec, where you se we went to was the Custom House. It was a general turnout of the wealth and very annoying, especially as we had had all fashion of the city. Most of the gentlemen are on horseback, and the saddles are our baggage opened and overhauled at Paso very handsome, ranging in value, I was indel Norte, to have it all opened again there. The city looks very much like other Mexican cities, but, of course, is larger. The houses are all built around a court." "What is in these courts?"

"A great many have nothing. Some keep | ride well in a Mexican saddle, and that those their horses and carriages in there. The carriages are generally covered to protect them from dust, etc. Some of these courts have flowers growing in them. We noticed in the houses of the better class the stairs were carpeted. The second story is generally occupied by the wealthier people. On one side are the parlors and on the other bedrooms. In one house we visited the young men's bedrooms were on one side and those of the ladies on the other. On another side were the kitchen, dining-room, etc. The furniture is very much like ours, the only peculiarity about it being the way it is arranged. The chairs, sofas, and lounges are placed right against the walls of the room, giving it anything but a sociable aspect."

THE STREETS. "Do the streets of the city look at all like those of European cities?

dity in these shops is the serape. They see

range in value from \$2.50 to \$150. The

day a hearty meal, and at night some slight

refreshment. We were astonished to find

opals so cheap, and very fine ones, too, al-

though there is no particular workmanship

about them. You can buy them from 50

cents up. I bought one for which I paid

\$2.50. The fans are very beautiful. They

are made of various materials, some of them

being mother-of-pearl, beautifully inlaid

with gold. We bought these fans for \$8 and

\$10 each, but before we left the price had

THE ART GALLERY,

but saw nothing there of particular interest.

We also went to the museum, where we saw

a good many Aztec relics, pictures, writing.

etc. But one of the most interesting though

of the victim, and a receptacle for the blood.

"How does it compare with European

advanced to \$20 and \$25.

The cathedral is very fine."

visited

manipulation of the rein, the bits being very severe, thus compelling the horse to obey the slightest movement of the rider's hand. From the City of Mexico we went to ORIZABA,

nanas. The flowers there were beautiful, and I never saw anything so luxurious as the vegetation there. The town was very pretty,

streets are named in Mexican cities. It seems a little strange to hear such a remark as, 'Come over at noon to-day, and meet me at the corner of Holy Ghost and Jesus streets!'

"We stopped for a little while at Cholulu, where we went to see what is called the A Thrilling Personal Experipyramid, but it was nothing like the pyramids I saw in Egypt. It was so hot here as to be almost insupportable. We returned to the City of Mexico, and after a stay of two days longer started for home. THE BEGGARS.

"One feature of Mexico I omitted to mention, and that is the beggars. They are indescribably dirty, and they all seem to be either lame, blind or halt, and are terribly importunate. At Zacatecas there is a very handsome fountain, but the crowd around it



formed, all the way from \$200 up to \$800. I at almost all hours of the day renders it very thought the horsemanship displayed by the difficult to approach. A lady of our party, men was superb, but I was informed that it who wished to take a photograph of the was almost impossible to do otherwise than fountain, had to get the police to clear a space for a few seconds during the operation.

ordinary American saddle. The horsemen Mexican town. The cars are built in Philacarry the bridle-rein on the little finger of delphia, and are very nice. The street cars the left hand, and as they carry no whip- are used for a purpose there that struck me always wearing spurs-the right hand is as being most peculiar-that is, for funerals. invariably stuck in the pocket, being the It is a regular custom to use them for that only available means of disposing of that purpose. The car companies charge from member. The policemen, who are always on \$2 upward for a car. There is a black car, hand to regulate the travel, look far more which can be obtained by those who wish to like soldiers than ordinary guardians of the pay for it.

WOMEN COOKING. They roll the tortillas in their hands and by mules. But one of the most curious things throw them on an iron plate which lies over I noticed was the manner in which the people

greet one another. They would raise the right hand and shake the fingers in the funhole-ies) and chile, or red pepper, are the staple food of the Mexican peons. The tor-"On our return from Guadalupe we stopt tillas are offered for sale everywhere, and at the house of an Indian, who had ornathe tortilla-maker is seen everywhere. The

> United States and Mexico. It is sacred in the eyes of all pious Mexicans as the only place in the new world where the Virgin Mary appeared, and a grand feast is held there in her honor every year. The legend goes that she appeared to a devout Indian and directed that a church be built to her on the place where one now stands. The Indian was naturally disturbed in his mind at the apparition, and ran off to tell the priest. The latter was not in a miraclebelieving mood that day, and sends the vision-seer off in a hurry. The Virgin-Mother appears to him again, and he asks for a sign. She fills his scrape full of flowers plucked from the barren, burning rock, and he hastens to pour them at the feet of the incredulous cleric, where they take the form of the her arms, and her image is imprinted upon

A TORTILLA MAKER.

becomes the banner of the Mexican Church They show you the serape itself, with the picture still clearly visible, framed in solid silver and hanging over the high altar of the 'Church of our Lady of Guadaloupe.' You see pictures of it hanging in every house and office and shop in Mexico. We came back home by the same route that we went."

side, and requested that the musicians be "When Grant was in Chicago, three or four rears ago," said an army official, " he lounged "While we were in the City of Mexico we among them they had two guitars and two about Sheridan's headquarters a good deal. His enormous mandoline. This latter instruson Fred was at that time on Sheridan's staff but was absent one day, and Grant took his place at Fred's desk and looked after the business. A nervous, fidgety, irritable old fellow "After dinner we went to the floating garcame in to inquire for some paper that he had deng, as they are called. They really were left with Fred. When he stated his case Grant at one time floating gardens, but now they took up the matter in a sympathetic way, and proceeded after the manner of an over-anxious simply retain the name. These gardens clerk to look the paper up. The document could not be found, and Grant, apologizing, supply nearly all the vegetables used in the walked with the old gentleman to the door. As I walked down the stairs with the mollified visitor he turned and asked: 'Who is that old codger? He is the politest clerk I ever saw at -the road alluded to before from the City military headquarters. I hope Sheridan will with depressions or hollows, rather than ing been once defeated and driven back, keep him.' I answered quietly, 'That is Gen. hills, as the exception. These hollows, de-Grant.' The fidgety old gentleman, after staring at me for a full minute, said with consider-

A Shamefully

where we saw any amount of pears and ba-BANKS

"One thing that strikes a stranger as being so peculiar is the way in which the Supply Wagons in Front--Can-WHIPPED BY DETAIL

STREET RAILROADS. "There are street railroads in almost every

"The women cook by little charcoal fires.

every day in the week. "Of course, we went to Guadalupe. That Holy Maiden herself, with her divine boy in



The Politest of Military Clerks.

[Chicago Tribune.] much as we do, except that the men have a These baths are a very queer shape, -I can't silver, and finally that gave way to some regular dance. This is done by a skillful will kick me down stairs."

### creek. The entire surface of the country is covered with a pine forest, made more dense by a thick undergrowth of young pines. With the exceptions of a few openings of a Mismanaged Expedifew acres each, it is one vast wilderness just as Nature made it, until the Sabine Crossroads, near Mansfield, is reached. This wilderness for 40 or 50 miles is threaded by a single narrow wagon road, with only here

on the road at once. It was absolutely impossible for infantry and cavalry to march by the side of the moving trains. The creeks and ravines were crossed by narrow, single-tracked bridges, or narrow, sunken approaches in the banks just wide enough for one wagon to cross at a

and there a place of sufficient width for two

wagons to pass. It was in most places so

narrow that but a single wagon could move

# THE WAGON TRAIN

was composed of some 700 wagons, in addition to the artillery and hospital wagons, ambulances, etc., perhaps in all 1,000 wagons, (when 100 would have been ample, as it was not calculated to at any time be more than It is always more pleasant to talk and one day's march from the river, where rations write of successes or victories than defeat. and ammunition were being conveyed by Yet, if we were to chronicle the successes the fleet). Each division was followed by only the examples of defeat-the mistakes of its immediate train.

Gen. Banks had about 30,000 men with stand as a beacon light to warn those who | him. Gen. Sherman says that 5,000 men can be moved comfortably on one mile of road. During the war for the suppression of the If Gen. Sherman is correct, Gen. Banks rebellion, France and Austria formed a league | ought to have had his entire army within for the purpose of establishing a monarchy six miles of the advance, and in easy supover the people of our neighbor Republic porting distance of the leading troops. Inof Mexico, with Maximilian, an Austrian stead of that being the case, his army was Prince, on the throne. The successes of the scattered along this one single, narrow road combined forces of France and Austria gave | for 25 miles, with one end pushing ahead the politicians of this country great trouble, and the other end lagging back.

and caused much uneasiness at Washington. On the 6th of April the army left its camps Maj.-Gen. Banks, then in command of the De- at Natchitoches and commenced the advance. partment of the Gulf, in which the States of | The advance was a continuous skirmish.

Texas and Louisiana (the ones most affected | The rebels, as we now know wanted time by the success of the foreign league) were, be- | to concentrate their forces in our front. At ing a politician-not a military man-partook | night we camped in line of battle, with the of the ideas that prevailed at the Capital. It enemy just ahead of us. We slept on our was thought by him and those who enter- arms, ready for an attack should it come.

# FIGHTING BEGINS. About 5 o'clock on the morning of the 7th

ence in Mexico was to firmly establish the the advance part of the army moved, and Federal authority in Texas. To do this it fighting immediately commenced. The farwas necessary to capture Shreveport, in ther the advance penetrated the wilderness Northwestern Louisiana, and make that the more stubborn became the resistance. place the base of operations against the rebel During this day Gen. Lee was repeatedly compelled to call upon the infantry supports Gens. Grant, Sherman, Thomas, and other | for aid. With this aid he was enabled to military men, with better military foresight, clear the road and steadily advance. After a opposed the measure, and believed it to be a hard day's work he reached Pleasant Hill waste of time, materials and men to attempt about 5 o'clock p. m. This is a small village anything of the sort. These men were over- of 12 or 15 houses strung along the road. ruled, their opinions disregarded, and the Here the army encamped for the night in the same order as of the night before. The enemy was just outside the range of our guns, In February, 1864, preparations were com- showing no disposition to yield a foot withmenced for the campaign for the capture of out a desperate struggle. The enemy gave Shreveport. Early in March that portion of evidence of an increasing force in our front. the army belonging to the Department of They made a more stubborn resistance, vet the Gulf detailed to take part in the cam- no effort was made to close up the column "Tortillas and frijoles (pronounced free- paign was assembled at Brashear City under and prepare for the coming contest, notwiththe immediate command of Maj.-Gen. Wm. standing it was apparent that a decisive B. Franklin. This force was composed of battle must soon be fought.

two light divisions of the Thirtcenth Corps. A man of any military capacity, or one commanded by Brig.-Gen. Ransom, a better with a single qualification for the position frijolas are beans, which the Mexicans eat or braver officer than whom never wore a Banks occupied, would have halted the adstar. The Third Division of his command vanced division, taken the trains out of the was under the immediate command of Brig.column, brought up the rear divisions, and is the shrine of Mexico, and also the place Gen. Cameron, and reported 1,700 men for had his army in hand, and instead of the where the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was duty. The Fourth Division, commanded by spectacle of supply wagons in front, their signed, which restored peace between the Brig.-Gen. Landrum, reported for duty 2,000 places would have been filled with artillery wagons. Nothing of the kind was done, however, but on the morning of the 8th, at teenth Corps, composed of three brigades, 5 o'clock, the advanced divisions were pushed ahead, and fighting commenced again. About 7 o'clock Gen. Lee had met such an accumugades were commanded by Brig.-Gens. lated force that he was unable to dislodge it with his cavalry, and was compelled to call In addition to these troops there was also for aid. With the help of the Thirteenth Corps he did finally dislodge the enemy, and again pushed on. The army was getting Gen. A. L. Lee, composed of something like much like a rubber string fastened at one 8,000 men, making an army of at least 18,700 end and a boy pulling at the other, "mighty thin in the center." From about 10 in the was that these forces should leave Brashear | forenoon until 3 in the afternoon Gen. Lee. City on the 5th of March, and arrive at with the cavalry and the Fourth Division. Alexandria, on the Red River, the 17th of Thirteenth Corps, pushed on. About that March, and then form a junction with a

### HE STRUCK A SNAG. The rebels, 30,000 strong, had selected an

admirable place for a defensive battle. They were posted on the first rising ground we delays, did not leave Brashear City until the 13th of the month, and did not arrive at had seen, with a plantation in front of some Alexandria until the 26th, marching the 250 | 600 or 700 acres of cleared land. We had miles in 11 days. There this force found the reached Sabine Cross-roads, three miles from force of Gen. Smith waiting for us. His Mansfield, and Kirby Smith had leisurely command was composed of 10,000 men, in made his dispositions and was ready for the two divisions,-one commanded by Brig.-Gen. | contest-and ready to take advantage of his Joseph Mower, the other by Brig.-Gen. E. antagonist's blunders. He had the advan-Kilby Smith There was also a colored bri- tage of a perfect knowledge of the country gade there of 3,000 men; also a marine bri- and of Banks's movement. In order to attack gade, under Brig.-Gen. Alfred Elliott, of the enemy in the position he had selected, it 2,500 men. This wing of the army had 40 guns with it, making the total force of in- this plantation exposed to a concentrated fantry, cavalry and artillery assembled at fire from the entire line of the enemy.

Obeying instructions, Gen. Lee, as soon as he found the rebels posted, and could make and four light boats, under the command of his disposition, attacked, but was repulsed with loss. Then he called upon the Fourth Division, Thirteenth Corps, for help. They went to his aid, and after a brief struggle were defeated. Previous to this the Third Division, Thirteenth Corps, was ordered to go into camp three and a half miles in rear of where the battle was going on. About Franklin excepted, were the equals of any the time of the attack by the Fourth Divisin the world. This, then, was the force Gen. | ion and the cavalry the Third Division was ordered up, and, soon after this second defeat, arrived and formed line of battle with the cavalry on the right and what remained of the Fourth Division on the left, and advanced to the edge of the clearing or plantation. But about this time Gen. Kirby Smith of disciplined troops, raw recruits and drafted | had changed his tactics, and resolved to fight no longer on the defensive, but to be the By the 1st of April Gen. Banks had his attacking party, and as the new Union line army gathered around him at Natchitoches, of battle advanced to the plantation it was still farther up the Red River. This may met by the rebels advancing to attack it. properly be called the commencement or Then we found ourselves confronted with starting point of the expedition. The coun- this condition of things: 8,000 men attacked try from this town to Shreveport is level, by 30,000, all but 1,700 of the former havwith depressions or hollows, rather than ing been once defeated and driven back, pressions or ravines, or, perhaps, more prop- Only a narrow road blocked up with supply erly called, washes, are usually from 8 to 15 trains upon which their friends could ad-